PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

Mr. Hale Talks on the Fisheries Treaty, Denouncing the Pending Agreement.

Mr. Teller Assails the Administration's Financial Policy-The Hense Tariff Debate Trenches on the Field of Politics.

WASHINGTON, June 13.-Mr. Sherman, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a concurrent resolution requesting the President to invite from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States has diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences between the governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agencies may be referred to arbitration, and may be peacefully adjusted by such means. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Hale called up Mr. Morgan's resolution as to the fishery treaty, and proceeded to address the Senate on the subject. He declared that the fishermen would agree to no surrender in this matter; that their voice was all one way, and was against the treaty. Not a vessel had sailed from Provincetown, Gloucester, Marblehead, Portland, Castine, or Bootbay since the treaty, whose master and crew had not sent back an execrating protest against that treaty.
Bad as were the old conditions, best as they
were with annoyances, and troubles, and
dangers, they had been better than the treaty. He gave it as his conviction that the desire of the Canadians to have the American market spened free to their fish was at the bottom of all the trouble. Ever since the Dominion was formed, twenty years ago, a steady purpose has been pursued by the Canadian authorities to the detriment of the commerce, trade, and business of the United States. Mr. Hale spoke of the enormous subsidies to the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, subsidies compared to which the aids granted by the United States to the Pacific roads sink into insignificance; and said that the course of Great Britain in that matter ought to be watched with jealous scrutiny by every American administration. Any administration that was deretict in that matter ought to be condemned by the American people because of its unpatriotic want of jealous scrutiny into what was going on to Canada. That great road-the Canadian Pacific-shored up by colossal government aid, had been built for two purposes, military and commercial. Everything involved in the Monroe doctrine was involved in that question; and yet no attention was paid to it. The Cana dian Pacific road, owing the life that was in it to government aid, had not been constructed under such circumstances as American roads. Wherever an American road was built, civiliza tion followed, towns sprang up almost as fast as the rails were laid, and cities arose which had been the marvels of the age. The Canadian Pacific, on the contrary, ran for hundreds of miles through waste plains, and had been pushed forward, not by the growth of business, but by the rich hand of the government. In this connection Mr. Hale criticised the action of the Treasury Department in giving "transportation in bond" privileges to the Canadian Pacific and to the steamship line between San Francisco and Vancouver, under which they carried freight, nine tenths of which would otherwise, and naturally, pass over American lipes. Mr. Hale also referred to the discrimin ations made against the United States on the part of the Welland Canal, stating that vessels with cargues for Oswego had to

of tolls. Was there any Senator, he asked, no matter what his party affiliations were, who did not feel a restiveness of spirit over such an exaction and at its being tolerated and acquiesced in! He declared that there never ought to be a negotiation between the two countries that did not take into account that very sore grievance, and yet the American negotiators had not been permitted to bring up that subject and make it a part of the contention. Mr. Blair said he would like to have Mr. Hale's view on the subject of the fortifications being sreeted by the British government on the Pacific

pay twenty cents a ton for passage

through the canal, while vessels with cargoes

for Kingston, on the Canadian side, passed free

coast-whether they were erected with a view to future war-like conditions. Mr. Hale replied that he did not believe that any wise British statesman contemplated with any feeling except apprehension and dread any armed conflict with the United States. But the things that were going on, such as that to which the Senator from New Hampshire alluded, were in the line of Great Britain's course always. He was-after the fashion, commended and counseled in the proverbs-"provident for the fu-

Mr. Blair asked whether, with the naval preparations of Great Britain and the fortification of harbors on the Pacific coast, the British power would be in a position, when any trifling dispute arose between the two countries, to

Mr. Hale replied that the Senator could draw his own conclusions. It had seemed to him a remarkable spectacle and an anomalous condition, that, in such an emergency, a solid array of Senators on the other side of the chamber should take the ground that the treaty was satlafactory for the day; that, under it, American rights were properly secured, and that it was a praiseworthy and patriotic result of an im-

Mr. Hoar called Mr. Hale's attention to a contract which the British government had just made for a ship railway between the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which was to convey vessels of 2,700 tons; and by which any number of gunboats could be conveyed into the lakes, sufficient to command

Hale thought the matter alluded to a a very important one, but did not discuss it further. He believed that the treaty would fail, He was not one of those who believed that the subject matters which had a growing importance coning the relations b-tween the United States and Canada, and therefore Great Britain, would be ultimately settled without further nerotiation. He could not see why it was that the American negotiators, who were a ble, and honest, and patriotic men, had yielded and had accepted such a treaty. He did not suppose that anybody believed that the treaty would be ratified by the Senate. He feared that mischief enough would grow out of it in any aubsequent negotiations. He feared that American negotiators in the future would be hampered and embarrassed by the concessions made in the treaty. In conelusion, he thanked the Senate for its attention and said that he had endeavored to present some of the considerations which made the American people dissatisfied with the treaty, and made them feel that the negotiators on the other side had gained an advantage over the American pegotiators.

At the close of Mr. Hale's speech the resolution was postnoned till Monday, the 25th. The Senate then resumed consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and is

was passed.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Stewart, calling for a statement of the sale of bonds since April, 1888. the question being on Mr. Cockrell's amendment to add after the word "Names," the words "Other than private parties." Mr. Cockrell, in speaking to his amendment, read a letter written last April to the Secretary of the Treasury by Mr. Michaels, a Washington journalist, asking that the committee on mines and mining, of which Mr. Stewart is chairman, should be fursished daily with a detailed statement of the bonds offered and accepted. The Treasury Department had complied with that request, and ever since the 17th of April. Secator from Nebraska and the journalist mentioned had had a complete statement before them. Why did the Senator insist on having the names of persons offering bonds! There must be some reason for it. He would now withdraw his amendment and leave to the Senste itself the responsibility of adopting the reso-

Mr. Stewart said be was delighted that the Senator from Missouri bad at last seen the propriety of having no secreey about the matter. In the interest of the Secretary of the Treasury himself, publicity was required, so as to avert the suspicion which might be attached to the fact that over a million of dollars of surplus had been deposited, free of interest, in the Western National Bank of New York.

The motion to refer to the committee on Spance was rejected. The discussion then took a political turn, Mr. Saulsbury lauding the administration for its onesty and purity, and Mr. Teller claiming the ubliran Sens ore had never attacked the administration, but had treated it with courtesy and respect. But its financial policy would not stand the test of common sense and statesman-ship. The administration could not get more than one-fifth of the Democratic Senators to favor its financial policy, and could not get enty-nve Democrats in the House of Reprein the cry: "Great is Grover Cleveland the First;" he who forced his own nomination against the will of very many representative Democrats, and who fixed the platform for the

ocratic party, as well as his associate on the The resolution was then adopted without codification and without division. Mr. Blair moved to take up the Senate bill for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics, arising under the

eight hour law. The vote by yeas and nays re-sulted—yeas 21, nays 11. The negative votes were all given by Democrats and the affirmative by Republicans, the latter being joined, however, by Senators Call and Turpie. As there was no quorum voting, the roll was called and forty-four Senators answered.

A motion to proceed to executive business was made by Mr. Butler and defeated—yeas 14, There was another roll call, showing the presence of a quorum (several Senators, however, being paired); but another vote on a motion to go into executive session also failed; and then, weary of useless voting, the Senate adjourned

Tariff and Politics in the House. WASHINGTON, June 13.-Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, asked unanimous consent for present consideration of a join-resolution granting to all persons employed in the public service who were present at the battle of Gettysburg, either in the Union or confederate army, leave of absonce to attend the reunion to be held at Gettysburg in July next A call for the regular order, made by Mr.

Breckinridge, of Arkaneas, operated as an objec-The Senate bill for the erection of a public building at Fort Dodge, Is., was reported favor-

ably and placed upon the calendar.
The House then went into committee of the whole-Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chairon the tariff bill. Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, moved to strike from the free list sun, sisal grass and other

vegetable substances. De:eated. Mr. Warner, of Missouri moved to strike from the free list burlaps not exceeding sixty inches in width, of flax, jute or hemp. Lost. Mr. McMilian moved to place upon the free list bags of jute, for grain. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Nutting, of New York, called attention to the fact that the majority of 192,000 which Cleveland had received for Gov-

running for President, and he predicted that that small majority would become a minority at the next election. Mr. Spinola, of New York, explained that when Mr. Cleveland was elected Governor there were dissensions in the Republican party, and 200,000 Republicans had retrained from going to the polls. In 1884 the Republicans had brought out their full force, and three days before the election Jay Gould had contributed \$100,000 to

ernor, had dwindled down to 1,200 when he was

Mr. Weber, of New York, inquired why Gov-ernor Hill had not signed the bill to prevent corruption at elections. Mr. Spinols replied that the bill had been drawn by a lot of Republicans, one of whom was the disgruntled Republican whom he [Spinols]

had defeated for Congress. Mr. Weber-It is a good bill. Mr. Spinola-I am glad you think so; it will | in St. Louis on Saturday to see what can be

Mr. Weber-It will become a law when we elect a Republican Governor. No man in the Republican party, asserted Mr. Spinola, can de-feat David B. Hill for Governor, and you have no man you can put on your ticket who can

Mr. Nutting, of New York-Does not the gentleman know that there are 600,000 workmen in the State of New York-400,000 of them in the city of New York! Mr. Spinola--Yes; and they vote the Demo-

eratic ticket; and I want to make the prediction that New York city will roll up 60,000 majority for the Democratic candidate. Mr. Nutting-Do you say that those 600,000 workmen are in favor of the Mills bill?

Mr. Spinola-Those workmen know how vote better than you can tell them.

Mr. Nutting—Auswer my question. Do you say they are in favor of the Mills bill?

Mr. Spinoia—They, as a majority are in favor of the reducing taxation. [Derisive laughter on

the Republican side].

Mr. Nutting (persistently)—Are they in favor of the passage of the Mills bill? Mr. Spinola—The majority of these workmen will vote the Democratic ticket. [Cries from

the Republicans of "answer the question"].

Mr. Brumm—Will they favor the Mills bill?

"Yes," shouted Mr. Russell, of Massachusetts,
above the noise and confusion, and his vigorous affirmative was greeted with applause and laugh-

Mr. Biggs and Mr. Thompson, of California, earnestly supported the motion, contending that the placing of jute bags on the free list would not interfere with the manufacture of cotton bagging, but would be greatly beneficial to the grain producing population of the Pacific coast.

Mr. McKenna, of California, announced himself as a believer in protection. He was now brought face to face with an amendment a vote against which might be an unpopular vote in his district. It might beat him in his district, though it had a rood, round Republican majori-ty; but he would be ashamed of himself if he stood here and voted for the principles of protection when they were applicable to his State and refused to do so when applicable to other States. Therefore he would not vote for the amendment. The farmers of his district, if they were protectionists, must take the fat and

Mr. Felton, of California, said that he bad voted, as had his colleagues, for free raw material, but in view of the combinations which existed in Calcutta he would vote against the free admission of manufactured bags. The motion was then agreed to.

Reaching the clause putting on the free list machinery for the manufacture of cotton bagging, Mr. Lind, of Minnesota, offered an amendment including machinery for making twine of hemp or jute, but this was rejected, as well as a motion to strike out the paragraph.

The next paragraph was read (tin plate) and Mr. Dalzel, of Pennsylvania, moved to strike it

out. He spoke in favor of the motion. Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, beld that the gen-tleman had confessed a fatal weakness by admitting that not a pound of tin-piste was made in the country. His sole argument seemed to be that it might be made here if the duty was inwere asked to keep up the duty in the effort to

force somebody to make it. Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, told of the uses of tin plate on the farm, and asked where was the justice and equity in the demand for increased duty in a case where not a workman was emloyed in making the protected article.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvenia, said the real question was, could we produce tin plate here profitably? We could; and he had seen it done. The men who discussed the matter without reference to labor, belittled it. If properly protected, under the natural law of supply, the price of tin-plate would decrease here. We should let the wage-earners of the United States produce what he could produce. It went further; it touched iron ore and limestone and other products, all going to make tin-plate. We had long enough deprived the country of \$16,000,000 annually paid out for tin plate. We took three-fifths of the British product, and he [Mr. Randali] was opposed to favoring a foreign country at the expense of our own. [Applause on the Le ublican

Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, had read a letter from a Buffalo preserved goods manufac-turer to President Cleveland, in which he says, although he is a Republican, he must admit that he has given the country a good government, and he and all thinking people commend his message. He favors a reduction of the duty on tin plate, although he could make more money if the duty were increased, for he would then have an excuse for doubling prices. Mr. Fasquhar, of New York, said that the

writer might have been a Republican, but he would not vouch for his Republicatism to-day.

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, produced an old record, and had read a colloquy in the Seuate between Senators Sherman and Ingalis, in which the last named gentleman vigorously pro-tested against the protection of the infant in-dustry before the infant was born. This was received with a round of applause on the Demo-

The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

Stopped Them by a Show of Force. Street Commissioner Roney is not having an easy time enforcing the orders of the Council against the Citizens Street Railway Company. Yesterday morning, without notifying him of its intention, the company put a force of men at work laying a track on Tennessee street, just north of Market, and before the commissioner was informed of what was being done nearly a square of track had been completed. At o'clock in the afternoon he sent a police sergeant to the boss in charge of the squad of workmen with orders to arrest him, as well as the officers of the company, unless work ceased. Upon the appearance of the police the men ceased work without any controversy. The street commissioner then put a force at work repairing Market street between Delaware and Alabama, which had been torn up by the company. The ties were piled into the street and the earth was thrown back into the excavation, covering up the rails that had been laid. Mr. Roney says he will rebowlder the street and put it in as good condition as it was before the company began taking it up. An effort is to be made to-night to have the Council reconsider the resolution directing the company to quit

Will Not Tell Anything. Inspector Lynn, of Port Haron, Mich., is in the city looking after the opium sangglers here. He interviewed Labelle yesterday and tried to get a confession out of him, but the prisoner persists in keeping his own counsel.

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Progress of the Midland,

Special to the Indianapolis Journa. ROCKVILLE June 13 .- Superintendent Moore, of the Midland road, is in Rockville to-day, and with contractors, will go over the line surveyed from this place towards Waveland for the purpose of letting the grading and receiving bids. At South Waveland the Midland will connect with the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western road and run four miles on its track, and then out across the country north to Bethany Church to the survey made by Capt. John T. Campbell. It is said the contract for grading will be let and work commenced soon. From Rockville to this point the right of way has been procured. To get the \$35,000 voted by Adams township, which includes Rockville, the road must be completed within one mile of the court-house and a stationhouse built. The tax will be put on the duplicate, and the first half is collected next spring Unless the road lives up to and carries out certain conditions it will lose the subsidy. John A. Moore, engineer, will locate his office here.

To Be Extended to Evansville. A meeting of the directors of the Ohio Valley road was held in New York, Tuesday, and it was decided to extend the road to Evansville, Ind., and it is also proposed to extend the road southward from Princeton, Ky. The Evansville line, which will be used by the company independently of any other road, is expected to develop an important traffic. The Ohio Valley railroad now has about 100 miles of road completed, the main line extending from Henderson to Princeton, Kv. The line is bended for about \$1,500.000, and has \$1,960,000 of stock outstand ing. It is understood that new bonds will be is sued as the lines are completed.

Personal, Local and State Notes. D. C. Morgan was yesterday appointed agent the Indianapolis & Vincennes road at West

The Michigan Central hereafter will run no freight trains on Sunday except to carry perish able freight. W. P. Baldwin, jr., has been appointed assistant general freight agent of the Union Pa-

cific with headquarters at Omaha. F. E. Fisher has been appointed general freight agent of the St. Louis, Alton & Springfield road, with headquarters at Springfield, Ill. D. F. Whitcon.b. superintendent of the Belt road and Union tracks, leaves for the East, today, to visit his aged mother, who resides in

The general passenger agents held a meeting done to bring about a better maintenance of Dassenger rates.

three elegant dining cars which are to be run on the "Pennsylvania Special" between St. Louis and Columbus, O. The notice of M. E. Ingalls, President of the

The Pullman car-works this week turn out

C. I. St. L. & C., of a withdrawal from the Central Traffic Association in thirty days, affects only the passenger department. New stations were opened yesterday on the

pion. H. J. Smith is appointed agent at the former place and O. G. Fry at Champion. J. E. Francis is to be appointed general pas-senger agent of the Burlington & Missouri road, succeeding P. S. Eustis, recently appointed general passenger agent of the C., B. & Q. road.

The special train carrying the Knights of Pythias over the C., I., St. L. & C. road, yesterday forenoon, made the run from Indianapolis to Cincinnati in two hours and forty minutes. The Indianapolis car-works are putting in new engine, 150-horse-power. When improve-

ments now in progress are completed the company expect to be able to build twenty-five cars In the thirty-six hours ending at noon, yester day, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis ran eleven special trains out of here, in addition to their regular trains, every one of them mak-

ing schedule time to Cincinnati. In the twenty-four hours ending at noon, yesterday, the coaches of forty-seven roads and four sleeping-car companies were handled at the Union depot, which aptly illustrates how extensive are the connections of Indianapolis roads.

On and after July 5 all conductors, engineers and yard-masters in service on the Bee-line wil be required to have their watches examined every six months by competent jewelers, se-lected by the company, as to their reliability as

The agents of the local association are complaining of the expense which the Central Traffic Association has added to the operation of their inspection and weighing bureau. It is stated that the work could be done as thoroughly on a more economical plan.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company yesterday filed a mortgage to the United States Trust Company, of New York, for \$15,000,000. which is to be used in improving the property and building extensions. The mortgage is given to secure bonds to that amount, falling due in 1952, bearing 4 per cent. interest.

The meeting of the Transcontinental Association at St. Paul to-morrow will be watched with considerable curiosity. There has been a good deal of speculation as to what action the associa tion would take, if any, in regard to the decision of the Interstate-commerce Commission on the alleged discrimination against Denver.

Ralph Peters is to act as superintendent of the Red Bank division of the Pennsylvania lines until the Pennsylvania Company secures full control of the C., R. & C. division of the C., H. & D. lines. When this is accomplished Harry Miller will take the superintendency of the road between Red Bank and Logansport. It will be J. Y. Poundstone has accepted the position of

cashier in the freight depots of the Pennsylvania Company at Columbus. O. The shortage of R. B. Willison reaches \$12.608.76. Of this amount, it is alleged, he took \$4,000 the day he skipped out for Canada. The company will lose but \$2,608.76, as the Guarantee Insurance Association furnished a bond of \$10,000.

The improved physical condition of Southern roads is quite apparent from the experience of Edward H. Terrell, one of the delegates from Texas to the Republican national convention, who arrived here forty-six hours from the time he left San Antonio. The distance is 1,240 miles. Two years ago seventy-two hours was the shortest running time between San Antonio and In-

The American Train dispatchers' Association. now holding their annual meeting in Louisville, Ky., yesterday elected as officers A. A. Zion, president; H. Coopage, vice-president, and E. J. Peabody, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Zion, the newly-elected president, is chief train dispatcher of the Indianapolis Belt road. He was one of the founders of the association, and has been very enthusiastic in making it a success. The new form of report called for by the interstate commission will involve a large increase in the clerical forces of almost, if not quite all, of the railroads. Some of the questions call for answers which many of the railroads will be unable to give, not having the data available. The reports will be for the fiscal year ending June 30, and a good many new accounts will needs be opened in order to furnish the information called

The volume of business which the C. H. & I has been handling at the Union Depot the last few months, and which is steadily increasing, makes it quite evident that the time has come for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Company to aband n their niggardly policy in dealing with the Union Railway Company. But two roads running in here handle more cars on the union tracks than does the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis.

There are many shippers here and at other points in this State who are patiently awaiting a reduction in rates to the Pacific coast. It is stated that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe favors a reduction, while the more northern rontes rather favor an advance. One thing is quite certain; that is, unless there is some renetion from present tariff rates, shipments of furniture and other freights coming under that class will stop, as, after paying the exorbitant rates, there is nothing left for the manufacturer.

The special rain on the C., H. & I. railroad which left Indianapolis vesterday morning at o'clock carrying the First Regiment Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias to Cincinnati to attend the annual conclave of that order, made the exceptionally good run of two hours and twenty-five minutes to Hamilton and three hours to Cincinnati, an average of about forty-three miles an hour, including stops at Rushville and Connersville to take on additional coaches. The train consisted of nine coaches and baggage ear, and was handsomely decorated for the occasion.

Bethany Park Assembly. The board of directors of the Bethany Park assembly held a meeting at the New Denis yesterday afternoon. A. M. Atkinson and L. L. Carpenter, Wabash; William M. Franklin, Spencer; J. W. Conner, A. C. Shortridge, Amos Clifford, W. H. Drapier, D. R. Van Buskirk and Col. A. W. Johnson, this city; H. C. Hodges Brooklyn, and J. R. Henry. Go-port, were pres-ent. The afternoon was spent in considering the programme for the next assembly, together the programme for the next assembly, together with other matters pertaining to the coming petent to criticise art, it follows that the adminate that the attendance this year will exceed that of is no criterion of merit in the artist, and, there-

any other year since the establishment of the park. It was decided to have one train a day leave the city for the park during the assembly. It will leave the Union Depot at 8:15 A. M. and return at 6 P. M. The assembly begins Aug. 2 and continues twenty da s. The hotel at the park is now open. Some very considerable improvements have been made on the grounds this summer, including an annex to the hotel, capable of accommodating seventy-five persons. A building belonging to the Christian Women's Board of Missions and several other structures will be erected.

IN THE VARIOUS COURTS.

The Trial of Dr. Alexander Nearing Its The trial of A. M. Alexander, charged with forgery, progressed rapidly yesterday. The evidence for both the State and defense wa greatly curtailed and argument was reached last evening. Besides Mr. Abromet, the principal witness for the prosecution was Jesse Johnson. He testified to the particulars of his wife's eloping with Alexander, and pronounced the note that was presented to him for payment a forgery. The defense did not examine a great many witnesses. Several gentlemen who claimed to be acquainted with Alexander's hand-writing testified that they did not believe the signature to the note was his. Alexander himself denied that he wrote the letter, signed or drew up the note, and claimed that at the time the letter was mailed from Chicago he was in New Mexico. He was rigidly examined, and admitted that be fied to Mexico for fear he would be arrested on some charge. The last witness for the defense was Mrs. Alexander, once Johnson. The court room rapidly filled up with the curlous soon after she was called. She was very richly dressed, and showed no signs of embarrasment while testifying. She was merely questioned as to where she and Alexander were after leaving Indianapolis, and the attorney for the prosecution did not cross-examine her at all. When she had finished giving her testimony she spoke a few words with her new husband, and

Damages for a Colored Man.

Jacob M. Porter, a colored man, was given judgment yesterday against Joseph Schloss, who recently had charge of Schaffner's restaurant, for \$50 damages under the civil rights law. On emorial day Porter, with the clerks in the Indianapolis National Bank, was invited to lunch in the restaurant, but the waiters refused to serve him on account of his color. The suit was tried before 'Squire Smock.

then left the court room. John Duncan opened

the argument for the prosecution, and made a

very strong plea for conviction. He will be

followed this morning by Henry N. Spaan, and the case will then probably go to the jury about

Quarrel Over Show Bills. The advertising agents of the Pawnee Bill Wild West Show and the ten-cent circus in town were before 'Squire Judkins as the result of a quarrel over advertising posters. Harry Horn, of the former attraction, claimed that he found Albert Roche, of the ten-cent show, distributing Wild West bills as his own, and he seized them. Roche charged him with assault and battery, and the 'Squire suctained the charge and made the bill, including costs, \$17.

Notes from the Dockets. The suit of Annie Albert against the city of Indianapolis for damages is on trial before s jury in Judge Howe's room. Several months ago while crossing a bridge over the canal the plaintiff feil through the broken floor and was injured. Her demand is for \$1,000.

Mike Boler, who was arrested Tuesday night while robbing a store at No. 46 East Washington steeet, had a preliminary hearing before the Mayor yesterday morning, and was bound over to the grand jury. The police have arrested William Lyons, whom they suspect of being Boler's confederate, and he is being held for investigation on the charge of conspiracy.

> The Court Record. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Hon. W. E. Niblack, Chief-justice. 14380. Harry Torr, auditor, vs. State ex rel. Michael Corcoran. Cass C. C. Affirmed. Mitchell, J.—When the transcript, by a recital to that effect, shows that a board of county commissioners met in what was assumed to be a special session and transacted business which it was expressly authorized by law to transact at such a session, the presumption will be indulged. when its proceedings are assaulted collaterally, that it was regularly called in special session. 13274. John L. Spear vs. Surelda C. Whitsett. Scott C. C. Affirmed. Howk, J.-The evidence

sustains the verdict. 12922. James M. Justice, jr., vs. James M. Justice. Cass C. C. Rehearing denied. Jesse Commons vs. Sarah Commons. Rehearing overruled. Zollers, J. 14277. William Weir vs. State. Tippecanoe

C. C. Rehearing denied. 13246. William S. Tower, administrator, vs. Philip T. Hartford, et al. Switzerland C. C. Affirmed. Elliott, J.-A testator bequesthed "all the residue of my property, rights, credits or choses in action of every kind that I may own," to his wife. He prescribed further that whatever property was left undisposed of at her death should descend to his son. The will at least gave to the testator's widow an absolute power of disposition, and the administrator of the testator has no right, after her death, to a note taken by her for money of the testator's es-tate loaned by her, and which note was assigned by her without any consideration. Even if the will gave the widow no more than a life interest. with a power of disposition, the power was effectually exercised without referring to the will.

SUPERIOR COURT. Room 2-hon. D. W. Howe, Judge. Robert Kenington vs. John B. Stumph et al damages. Judgment for plaintiff for \$156.10

Adolph Meyer et al. vs. Simon Goldsmith; account. Judgment for plaintiff for \$610.49.

James H. Taylor vs. William C. Davis et al. account. Dismissed Annie Alkert va. City of Indianapolis; damages. On trial by jury. Room 3-Hon. Lewis C. Walker, Judge.

United States Mortgage Company vs. Otto H. Hasselman; receivership. Receiver filed petition requiring defendant to show cause why certain rents are not paid. Petition sustained. Ida M. Klinman vs. Jacob Klinman; divorce. Granted on grounds of cruel treatment.

Japanese Development Company vs. Otto H. Hasselman; account. Judgment for \$275. Julia Jeffries vs. Alfred Jeffries; divorce, Pe tition to change decree. On trial by the court, NEW SUITS FILED.

Nellie Baird vs. Joseph Baird; complaint for divorce. Allegation, abandonment. Wm. W. Mead vs. Rudolph Frauer et al.; complaint on account. Demand, \$500.

Lewis W. Winick vs. Alice Winick; complaint for divorce. Allegations, cruelty and evil as-Minnie M. Stelwagen vs. Henry E. Stelwagen; complaint for divorce. Allegation, abandon-CRIMINAL COURT.

Hon. William Irvin. Judge State vs. A. M. Alexander; forgery. On trial

ADVICE TO ART STUDENTS.

Written for the Indianapolis Journal. Public praise and applause is to one who seeks it what a burning lamp is to the insect that is attracted by its brilliant light. Both are very seductive flames; both can give pleasure to their respective devotees, and also both can deyour them. A dangerous element can be handled safely only by a person who has sufficient experience and knowledge respecting it. It need not be argued that the recipient of publie praise has, scattered in his path, pitfalls, made so seductive by the flowers of pleasure strewn over them, so effectually hidden from the sight of the superficial observer, that, to avoid them and to be able to withstand their short-lived pleasures, one needs have special experience in life, a true philosophy of life and a knowledge of what constitutes true happi ness. Therefore, there are few young persons —if, indeed, there be any—who can safely ex-pose themselves to the seductive infir-nce of public admiration. In some respects it is like intoxicating drink or stimulating drugs—form a taste for it and it will grow into an insatiable

Music, like poetry, is a fire art; it aids and elevates thought; has a language of its own, untranslatable by words, but understood by the soul. It inspires heroic actions, noble resolutions; it stimulates courage on the battle-field; and to the dying soldier 'tis a song of hope that angels sing. Then to aim at excellence in such an art is a laudable ambition; and to one who succeeds the admiration he receives is as

sweet as the music which brought it forth. But to learn an art for the purpose of procuring applause—which is, to learn the art of com-manding applause—debases the artist and ulti-mately will degrade the art. Admiration and applause being the object aimed at, it is expect-

fore, valueless. New, is it worth one's time and energy, and persisten; toil to secure something that is valueless? Of course the answer is "No." Therefore, we arrive at these conclusions: 1.

That the aim of the student of art should be a thorough knowledge of his art and skill in using that knowledge for its highest purposes—that is, as a means to aid and elevate thought, "to refine the rude and exalt the mean." 2. Only such criticisims are valuable as evidence of merit in the artist which are offered by persons whose eminence as art critics is acknowledged by the art world, or who are competent to pass judgment, which fact gives authority to their words. Such criticisms are not only highly in-structive, but, when favorable, the only kind that delights the true artist.

I think that the art teacher who has a true appreciation of his art as an educator, who desires that the efforts of his pupils be crowned with success, should teach them not only his art but to what high uses it should be put; for he knows that work without a special purpose, an effort without a high aim, cannot lead to a

"We need, as it seems to us, to devote more consideration than we have hitherto done to the question: What is the true ideal of human life! If we can fix upon the true ideal we can pro-ceed to educate toward that, and our work will then be directed toward something that is an end in itself." BRAZIL, Ind.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS. MISS ANNA GOGGIN, WHO WON THE PRIZE in the Stenographers' contest, was a pupil of MRS. MAY GABLE, Short-hand School, 307 North

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June 15, 1888, for furnishing the following classes of supplies, in such quantities and at such times during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, as the commanding officer of this Arsenal may require, viz.: Rope, forage, iron, leather, lumber, fuel, tools, etc., etc. All articles will be subjected to a rigid inspection; full compliance with the specifications will be insisted upon, and no articles of inferior quality will be accepted. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of prices and quality being equal. Forms containing instructions to bidders, a copy of this advertisement, blank form of proposals, and specifications for supplies, with column for prices to be filled in by the bidder, can be had upon application by mail or in person to the undersigned, and samples of the supplies can be seen at this Arsenal. Bidders to whom contracts are awarded must execute them, and the bonds supplies, in such quantities and at such times during can be seen at this Arsenal. Bidders to whom contracts are awarded must execute them, and the bonds when necessary, within ten days after their receipt, and no deliveries under any contract entered into will be made before July 1, 1888, nor after June 30, 1889. Awards under this advertisement for furnishing supplies will be made subject to the contingency that funds shall be appropropriated by Congress at its present session for their purchase. The government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or parts thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Ordnance Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned. CLIFTON COMLY, Major Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Commanding.

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